

Rozklad na parciální zlomky

$$R(p) = \frac{Q(p)}{N(p)} = \frac{b_m p^m + b_{m-1} p^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 p + b_0}{a_n p^n + a_{n-1} p^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 p + a_0}$$

$m < n$

$$R(p) = \frac{Q(p)}{\underbrace{(p-p_1)^{m_1} (p-p_2)^{m_2} \dots (p-p_N)^{m_N}}_{\text{reálné kořeny}} \underbrace{(p^2 + \alpha_1 p + \beta_1)^{m_1} \dots (p^2 + \alpha_n p + \beta_n)^{m_n}}_{\text{komplexní kořeny}}}$$

I. **Nenasobné reálné kořeny**

$$R(p) = \frac{p+5}{p^2-2p-3} = \frac{p+5}{(p-3)(p+1)} = \frac{A}{p-3} + \frac{B}{p+1}$$

a) „nášobící metoda“

$$\frac{p+5}{(p-3)(p+1)} = \frac{A}{p-3} + \frac{B}{p+1} = \frac{A(p+1) + B(p-3)}{(p-3)(p+1)} = \frac{Ap + A + Bp - 3B}{(p-3)(p+1)}$$

$$1 \cdot p + 5 = (A+B)p + (A-3B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= A+B \\ 5 &= A-3B \end{aligned} \quad /-$$

$$-4 = 4B \Rightarrow \underline{B = -1} \quad ; \quad \underline{A = 2}$$

b) 
$$R(p) = \frac{p+5}{(p-3)(p+1)} = \frac{A}{p-3} + \frac{B}{p+1}$$

$$A = \lim_{p \rightarrow 3} \frac{p+5}{p+1} = \frac{8}{4} = \underline{2} \quad B = \frac{p+5}{(p-3)(//)} \Big|_{p=-1} = \frac{4}{-4} = \underline{-1}$$

II. **Násobné reálné kořeny**

a) 
$$R(p) = \frac{2p^2-1}{p^3-p^2} = \frac{2p^2-1}{p^2(p-1)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p^2} + \frac{C}{p-1}$$

$$C = \frac{2p^2-1}{p^2(//)} \Big|_{p=1} = \frac{1}{1} = \underline{1}$$

$$B = \frac{2p^2-1}{(//)(p-1)} \Big|_{p=0} = \frac{-1}{-1} = \underline{1}$$

$$\frac{2p^2-1}{p^2(p-1)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p-1}$$

$$2p^2-1 = Ap(p-1) + (p-1) + p^2 \quad (*)$$

$$\underline{2} p^2 - 1 = \underline{(A+1)} p^2 + (1-A)p - 1$$

$$2 = A+1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1 \\ B &= 1 \\ C &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

b) „dosazovací“

$$\left\{ \frac{2p^2-1}{p^2(p-1)} \text{ násobí } p^2 \right.$$

b) "dosazovací"  
 $2p^2 - 1 = Ap(p-1) + (p-1) + p^2$       $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2p^2-1}{p^2(p-1)} \\ \text{nelze! body} \\ p=0 \text{ i } p=1 \end{array} \right.$   
 $p=-1$ :  
 $x = 2A - 2 + 1$  ;  $2A - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A = 1$

c) "limitní"  
 $\frac{2p^2-1}{p^2(p-1)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p^2} + \frac{C}{p-1}$   
 $\frac{2p^3-p}{p^2(p-1)} = A + \frac{B}{p} + \frac{Cp}{p-1}$  /  $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty}$   
 $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2p^3-p}{p^3-p} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p^3(2 - \frac{1}{p^2})}{p^3(1 - \frac{1}{p^2})} = 2$   
 $2 = A + C$       $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c=1 \\ \underline{A=1} \end{array} \right.$

d)  
 $R(p) = \frac{1}{(p+1)^2(p+2)} = \frac{A}{p+1} + \frac{B}{(p+1)^2} + \frac{C}{p+2}$   
 $\frac{1}{p+1} \left[ \frac{1}{(p+1)(p+2)} \right]$       $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{(p+1)(p+2)} = \frac{A}{p+1} + \frac{B}{p+2} \\ A = \frac{1}{p+2} \Big|_{p=-1} = 1 \\ B = \frac{1}{p+1} \Big|_{p=-2} = -1 \end{array} \right.$   
 $R(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} \left[ \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+2} \right] = \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(p+1)(p+2)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} - \left[ \frac{A}{p+1} + \frac{B}{p+2} \right] = \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} - \left[ \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+2} \right]$   
 $R(p) = \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} - \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{p+2}$       $A=1$  ;  $B=-1$  ;  $C=1$

### III. Komplešní body

$$R(p) = \frac{a(p)}{p(p^2+6p+10)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{Bp+C}{p^2+6p+10}$$

Nalezněte takovou zpětnou Laplaceovu transformaci racionální lomené funkce

$$F(p) = \frac{2p+3}{p^2+6p+10}$$

v níž se nevyskytují komplexní proměnné (postupujte přímým převodem na nějakou variantu obsahující  $\sin \omega t$  či  $\cos \omega t$ ).

$$p^2 + 6p + 10 = (p+3)^2 + 1$$

$p^2 + 6p + 9$

$$R(p) = \frac{2p+3}{(p+3)^2+1} =$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{p+3}{(p+3)^2+1} + \frac{-3}{(p+3)^2+1}$$

$$r(t) = 2 \cdot e^{-3t} \cdot \cos t - 3 e^{-3t} \sin t$$

$e^{-at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(p+\alpha)^2 + \omega^2}$
$e^{-at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{p+\alpha}{(p+\alpha)^2 + \omega^2}$

}  $\alpha = 3$   
}  $\omega = 1$